

The Brandon Mail.

VOL. 14., NO. 4.

BRANDON MAN., THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1896.

FIVE CENTS.

Senate

NEW FURNITURE STORE.

WE --

are selling goods here on a good idea. WE are keeping the quality at the highest notch and the prices at the lowest notch, and we are doing it so naturally and so comfortably that people find a wonderful satisfaction in trading here; WE are neither a "Stuck up" store nor a "Cheap" store. WE use everybody so that they will come again and find more pleasure in the second coming.

WE --

do not want to keep our Corderoy upholstered BABY SLEIGHS over Summer, and we offer them AT \$5 AND \$5.50.

10 Per Cent. Less Than Cost.

CAMPBELL & CAMPBELL,

The Place to Buy Right.

Upholstering and Undertaking and Picture-framing. Embalming.



New Goods

New Firm



Since taking over the business of J. Young & Co. we have added a lot of New Goods and have now a complete assortment of general and fancy Groceries.

In making this announcement, we will say our aim will always be to supply our customers with the very best goods the market affords, of whatever kind you may want, and in exercising true economy in conducting our business and

BUYING FOR CASH.

We are in a position to sell the

BEST GOODS -

at a price that will defy competition, and true economy is to always get the best.

We kindly ask you to favor us with a call and see what we can do for you.



Merner & Co.



Farmers' Institute Meeting.

Meetings alternate Saturdays at 2 p.m. Next meeting Saturday, January 1st, subject—Grain Standards and Wheat Mixing. Speaker, W. Postlethwaite.

Fred. Smith, R. E. A. Leech, Sec-Treas.

Are You Looking
... FOR HEALTH AND WEALTH?

Diseases follow each other in quick succession and people often suffer for months before they realize what is the cause of them? Avoid INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA by using

Halpin's Pure Baking Powder.

MADE BY

J. HALPIN, Druggist,
BRANDON.

NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

Putting Sifton's visit to Laurier at Montreal before the dissolution, his speech at Douglas in which he said "the government were willing to make any change in method that might suit the Roman Catholics," and the following affidavits of teachers and trustees of working separate schools together, and the public may well fear they are duped. Here is indisputable evidence — sworn testimony — that there have been separate schools in existence in many French settlements ever since the passage of the act of 1890, and their continuance winked at by the government. Here is the Roman Catholic religion taught during actual school hours; that the reference to religious exercises was erased from teachers' reports; that the government never caused the inspection of these schools by their inspectors; that Catholic text books are continually used in these separate schools as before the acts of 1890; and that these schools have received government and municipal aid the same as the public schools of the province received them. If these things do not arouse suspicion, it is hard to say what will:

J. F. Letourneau, teacher of St. Eustache, says:

That when I first entered upon my duties as teacher in said school I was given to understand by the trustees of said school that I was to teach the Roman Catholic pupils of said school their catechism for a period of one-half hour each day from 3:30 to 4 p.m., and upon entering upon my duties as teacher of said school I began at once to teach the Roman Catholic catechism to the Catholic pupils of said school each day from 3:30 to 4 p.m., and before beginning the teaching of such catechism I always dismissed from said school what Protestant pupils were present, and the teaching of the catechism as aforesaid has ever since been and now is daily done in said school as aforesaid from 3:30 to 4 p.m.

3 That in sending in my report of said school to the government that portion of said report referring to religious exercises in said school was erased from said report.

4 That since I became one of the teachers of said school the same has not been inspected by the public school inspector or by any other person or persons on his behalf.

The above is substantiated by S. Loney, a school trustee in the district, who said:

3 That after the said School Act of 1890 was passed the said school continued as it previously had been, a Catholic separate school, in which the Catholic text books were used and the Catholic catechism was regularly taught up to and until the summer vacation of 1890; and up to that time the said school received the municipal grant, but at that time the amendment to the Public School Act of 1890 passed by the Manitoba legislature in the session of 1894 which cut off the migrant to separate schools, the school board of the said separate school found that by reason of said amendment to the Public School Act of 1890 they were unable to continue such separate school, and the said board then decided to adopt (so far as it was compulsory upon it to do so) the requirements of the Public School Act of 1890 and amendments thereto in order to get the municipal and government grant.

4 That since the ninth day of September, A.D. 1894, the said school has been receiving the government and municipal grant therefore, and since that time and up to the present time the catechism of the Roman Catholic church has been daily taught in said school from 3:30 to 4 p.m. each afternoon by the teachers in charge of said school, and the said teachers before commencing the teaching of catechism as aforesaid requests the Protestant pupils in the school to leave, which they do, but all the Catholic pupils remain at said school from 3:30 to 4 p.m. each day for the purpose of being taught the Catholic catechism, and the Catholic catechism only.

5 That prior to September, 1894, and while the said school was being carried on without receiving the government grant I had several conversations with Mr. A. L. Young, the public school inspector, in reference to the school books, and from the conversation I had with him he led me to believe that if said school came under the provision of the said Public School Act so as to receive the government and municipal grants that the old Catholic separate school text books could be continued in said school, but they would require pupil starting in the first reader to commence and continue the books laid down as text books under said School Act of 1890 and amendments thereto.

Similar declarations have been given affecting the schools at St. Laurent, St. Francois Xavier East and St. Charles. R. Genthom, teacher at St. Francois Xavier, testifying:

2 That up to November, A.D. 1894, the said school was conducted as a Catholic separate school in which the Catholic text books were used, the Catholic prayers, and the Roman Catholic catechism taught to the pupils of said school.

McGREGOR.

At an annual meeting of the McGregor School the following officers were elected: Sup't, Wm. Cairns; Assist. Sup't, J. Halpin; Sec'y, Miss Dolly McLean; Treas., Miss Kathleen Purdie; Organist, Miss Jessie Merrick.

The fourth convention of the North Norfolk Local Union of C. E. will be held in McGregor Presbyterian church on Saturday Jan. 26th. The held heretofore have been interesting and profitable and it is to be hoped that the different societies will be well represented at the Convention and make this one of the best ever held. The programme is—Afternoon session J. M. Dick, chairman—Devotional exercises by the President; Address of welcome by Rev. W. A. Lewis. Reply by Rev. Clarkton, Austin; Music by McGregor Society; Report of society; Auction; Senior and junior; Music; Paper and discussion on "Home mission work" by Rev. L. C. Emes; McGregor Society; Paper discussion on "Importance of C. E. work"; Silney Society; Business meeting; Refreshments. Evening session—V. McLeay, chairman—Devotional exercises and song service; Paper and discussion; Sabbath Observance; Rev. B. P. Hegg; Music; Austin Society; Paper and discussion; "How to Maintain interest and order in C. E. Meeting." Bagot Society, Milton Wood. Closing hymn—Mizpah benediction. J. M. Dick President; R. E. Waider, Secretary.

W. A. Leadford arrived from Ontario on Monday last to take charge of Beaver Creek school.

We are pleased to note the return of Miss Rogers to our town. She is visiting her brothers Harry and El.

Mr. J. Merrick, of the firm of Merrick Bros., has been seriously ill for some time and is recovering very slowly. We hope soon again to see his cheery face.

The McGregor Hockey team played its first game this season with the Carberry team. The score was not just as we would have liked to see it, but our boys labored under the disadvantage of having driven 35 miles before the game, which can hardly be considered a good preparation for a match. Two of the McGregor team were severely injured at the beginning of the game which handicapped the team during the whole play. But we are not in despair. We expect a visit from Carberry in the near future and on their own ice our boys will give a better account of themselves.

R. D. Martin and Ed. Smith had the misfortune to break their cutter by running into a stump while returning home at a late hour the other morning.

The teachers are preparing the children here for a concert to be held at an early date the proceeds of which will go to purchase books.

AN ACCOUNTING.

New York, Jan. 15.—A complaint has been filed in the U. S. circuit court in the suit brought by the Northern Pacific and Manitoba railroad company against Henry Villard for the sale of first mortgage and Winnipeg terminal bonds. Defendant, who was president of the Oregon and Transcontinental Railroad company caused the delivery of \$1,075,000 worth of first mortgage to the Oregon and Transcontinental company and the remaining first mortgage and Winnipeg terminal bonds were delivered to himself. The total value of all these bonds delivered is given as \$4,757,500, which it is alleged the defendant has sold and received pay for. Of this sum he has accounted to the plaintiff for \$4,130,316.42 over and above all just charges and disbursements. For this and other reasons the plaintiff asks that Mr. Villard be required to make an accounting.

DEATH OF WILLIE DAVIDSON.

It is with feelings of deep regret that we announce the sad and sudden death of Willie Davidson, one of Brandon's best known and most popular young men, who died at Elkhorn of pneumonia on Monday last. On hearing of his illness a week ago, his mother hastened to his bedside and was with him when he died. The family who are so well and favorably known will have the sympathy of the whole community in their bereavement. The remains will be interred by Tuesday's delayed express for interment.

ALIEN LABOR.

Niagara Falls, N.Y., Jan. 15.—Complaints have been made to the city authorities that Canadian stone cutters are employed by contractors who are putting up a new Second street bridge. The city attorney, asked for an opinion on the subject says there is no law on the statute book of this state that prohibits Canadian stone cutters from working in the United States and that he cannot suggest any action in the matter.

ARMENIAN MASSACRE.

Toronto, Jan. 10.—At the annual meeting of the Toronto branch of the Evangelical alliance last night resolutions were passed unanimously declaring some action ought to be taken at once to stop the Armenian massacres and that peace should be maintained among the Christian nations of the world.

PSYCHINE.

Manufactured in Europe, Long and Short Boxes, 100gms. each, Free postage and handling. Give preference to this product.

The T. A. Stevens Chemical Co. Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

HOSPITAL BOARD.

The annual meeting of the Brandon General Hospital was held in the city hall on Monday last. The following were the governors present:

C. Adams, F. W. Adams, S. A. Bedford, K. Campbell, Hon. T. D. Cumberland, R. Darrach, Dr. J. Dickson, G. C. Emerson, G. B. Coldwell, E. Evans, Dr. A. Fleming, Dr. M. S. Fraser, J. W. Fleming, J. S. Gibson, Robt. Hall, Jno. Hanbury, H. E. Henderson, E. H. Johnson, J. C. Kavanagh, T. E. Kelly, R. E. A. Leech, Dr. McDonald, R. M. Matheson, Dr. McDiarmid, J. D. McGregor, W. A. McHaffie, F. B. McKenzie, D. M. McMillan, A. Milley, C. A. Moor, Dr. Moir, F. Nation, E. J. Nixon, D. A. Keevor, J. M. Robinson, J. A. Russell, A. D. Rankin, W. H. Shillinglaw, J. W. Sifton, E. B. Smith, Dr. Spencer, Dr. Thompson, B. Trotter, W. F. Wilson, A. Whitehead.

By an unanimous vote Hon. Judge Cumberland was elected chairman.

After the Secretary reading the minutes of the previous meeting it was moved by G. R. Coldwell that the report be adopted, which was carried.

A communication from Mr. Hale was then read withdrawing his auditanship as he was going out.

J. Hanbury—A. Bedford—That J. James be appointed as auditor in place of Mr. Hale—carried.

It was decided after considerable discussion to allow the medical profession to be represented on the hospital board.

On motion J. A. Smart and H. E. Henderson were elected as scrutineers.

C. A. Moor—E. B. Smith—That a vote of thanks be tendered the retiring directors—Carried.

Dr. McDiarmid—F.W. Adams—That a vote of thanks be tendered the retiring directors—Carried.

The following gentlemen were elected to represent the Hospital Board for the ensuing year:—R. Hall, President; S. A. Bedford, Vice-Pres., W. H. Shillinglaw, Treas.; Jas. A. Smart Secy., Mr. Hale, Auditor.

W. H. Shillinglaw—T. E. Kelly—That Dr. Fraser, R. Darrach and himself be a committee to procure tenders for supplies for the hospital for 1896 and report at meeting on Feb. 6th.

On motion the Board adjourned.

THE DAIRYING INDUSTRY.

Cornwall, Jan. 15.—The Ontario dairymen association opened its three days convention here yesterday. Mayor Mulherin presiding. President Derbyshire in his opening address alluded to the fact that who Canada exported more than half the cheese used in Britain we sent only two percent of the butter and a small portion of pork. To increase this was the chief mission of the association.

Ottawa, Jan. 16.—The reconstructed cabinet as announced by Sir Mackenzie Bowell yesterday is as follows:

Premier and president of the privy council—Sir Mackenzie Bowell.

Postmaster general—Sir Adolphus Caron.

Minister of marine—Hon. John Costigan.

Minister of finance—Hon. Geo. E. Foster.

Minister of railways—Hon. John Haggart.

Minister of interior—Hon. T. Mayne Daly.

Minister of justice—Hon. A. R. Dicey.

Secretary of state—Sir Charles Tupper.

Minister of agriculture—Hon. Dr. Montague.

Minister of trade and commerce—Hon. B. W. Ives.

Controller of inland revenue—Hon. E. G. Prior.

Minister of militia—Hon. A. D. Jenkins.

Ministers without portfolios—Sir Frank Smith and Ferguson.

On Wednesday week a man named Montgomery, from Morden, while working on the 18th st. bridge received severe injuries in a fall from a collapsed scaffold. Some of the timbers fell on him when he struck the ice beneath and bruised his head and face and smashed his nose. He was promptly brought under medical attendance and no serious consequences are looked for.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR.

PRICE'S

CREAM

BAKING

POWDERS

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

GRAY HAIR.

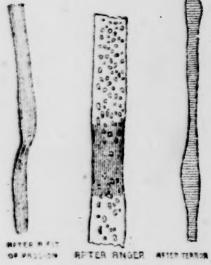
**TERROR, GRIEF AND ANXIETY
MAY CHANGE YOUR LOCKS.**

**prof. tes Authentic Cases-Curious
Chemical Changes in the Hair Roots
Caused by Nervous or Mental Excitement.**

Few persons know that the hair is a symptom of a man's health and character, and that it is influenced by his mental condition from time to time. History tells us that Louis the Severe, of Bavaria, became gray over night after murdering a number of vassals who were too attentive to his wife. Sir Thomas More, Henry VIII.'s great chancellor, and Marie Antoinette are said to have turned gray in the night after being informed of their doom.

No one doubts these things until the new school of physiologists, being unable to account for the phenomena, question the worthiness of belief. And this in the fact of the existence of the experiences of many persons of the present day supported the theory.

The hair consists of a root, a shaft and the latter two being the projecting parts. Its substance is composed of a living material containing the pigment granules, which are developed in the root and the color of which depends on the presence of a particular nerve, so that in dark hair, found in red hair, Wahnschwein has generally admitted that the hair of all mammals has a nerve connection, a similar state of affairs has been denied with reference to human hair until quite re-



BETWEEN RINGS AFTER RINGS WITHIN.

cently. The past lack of knowledge accounts for the scepticism of the modern physiologists. Their argument was evidently logical. If nerve activity did not reach the hairroot, it could not affect it.

The grayness of hair commences at the hair bulb, where the cells are produced and rises upward to the tip. It is caused by a debility, and the degeneration respectively of the pigment matter. The older the hair either grows out or regenerates. The color of the hair regenerates the same as you can reasonably short time by simply soaking your raven or auburn hair, obtained from the head in almost any color.

At instance of accidental hair bleaching in a cemetery came under my notice. A peasant boy had undertaken to rob an eagle's nest of its young by hanging over a mountain precipice. His comrade dangling him on a rope. To protect himself against possible attacks by the old birds, he carried a long sword. The boy had captured his prey and was about to be pulled up when the parents of the little ones attracted by their brood's cries attacked him with claws and beaks. To save the life of young eaglets, lost with his sword and possessing a certain pull in the rope saw that he must hit the hawk, which hung only by one strand.

Terrible it seemed to him might be plunged in the abyss any second, a prey to the ferocious feathered fiends, there seemed no hope. Whether till his friends, by mere quick and well calculated action, succeeded in landing the seemingly doomed boy or he had a drink. Kirch soon revived him, but when he took up his cap to throw it in joyous fashion into the air, it was seen that his abundant brown hair had turned white from root to tip.

Lorraine of the ten-few days clinic had a patient suffering from delirium tremens who was rats and other animals constantly running about him. He was extremely nervous, and when on the fourth night of his arrival at the institute one of the physicians entered the ward suddenly, he became so terrified that he wrapped himself in his blanket while his teeth chattered from his limbs trembled. Next morning it was seen that three-fourths of his hair on his head and beard had become gray. Dr. Virchow, among other authorities, investigated the case, and gave it as an opinion that degeneration of the pigment matter had nothing to do with the change.

The French physician Raymond had a female patient suffering from neuralgia, her hair was black. In consequence of an extremely bad attack of the pain she took on a reddish hue, which, after six hours, had turned gray. The change occurred within a space of five hours.

In Allentown of a case where a woman's hair changed from black to blonde after a fever incident to childbirth.

The insane asylum at Ballard, near Berlin, harbors a female like a gypsy, who experiences alternating fits of conductivity and debility, followed by fits of exultation and extreme nervousness. This woman may remain in a dry and hot place for months during the period of nervous excitement she displays great energy and her cheeks that are red and her skin is generally healthy.

The color of the hair changes almost visibly with the temperature of the her body; it is a yellow blonde, while her skin remains dry, and becomes bluish when she is excited. The change occurs within forty-eight hours, and on the third day it is at its height.

Medical reporters forth that patients suffering from disease of the nerves in the head become gray at the very spots where pain manifested themselves. This occurs in the majority of cases, took place slowly, in some cases it occurred over night.

Dr. Lindhard noticed several cases in which parties suffering from consumption experienced a change in the color of the hair from light to black; he also told of a woman who lost her hair after having had typhus. After several months a new growth of hair appeared, but it was jet black.

A young man, eighteen years old, serving in the German army, had been discovered in the act of hazard playing by his child. He feared dishonorable dismission, and spent twenty days in dreadful

anticipation. When, finally, his case was passed on, his colonel decided not to punish the young fellow on condition that he promised never again to touch a card. After it was all over I cut a bunch of hairs from the culprit's head to subject them to microscopic investigation.

Richard L. of England, had a ring set with a bloodstone. His enemies attributed his daring and success to the influence of this jewel.

In the fourteenth century astrological rings were fashionable in Italy. The settings were carved with various emblems and symbols.

Roman generals were permitted, by an edict of the senate, to wear rings bearing portraits of the adversaries they had overcome.

The Empress Plotina had a gold thumb ring weighing six ounces, which bore her portrait. The ring is now in the British Museum.

Ring rings were formerly fashionable in France. The setting was in three divisions, and bore representations of Father, Son and Holy Ghost.

The young man's diary showed that during that period he had gained, losing steadily. Consequently his nervous excitement grew again. On the 25th it reached its height, and then he found himself vis-a-vis of Nemesis, personified by his superior officer. After that followed a period of quiet resignation, during which the hair assumed its natural color, but as the day of judgment grew near, in the second week of August, the tint changed again from brown to brown yellow and bluish green. The inference is obvious.

A gentleman of my acquaintance received on Oct. 15 of last year news that his only son was suffering from a fatal malady. On Nov. 1 the patient was declared to be out of danger. Five days later I cut a bunch of hair from my friend's head, and after conducting preliminary investigations similar to those in the case of the young soldier I let the microscope tell the story. The formations from the root upward, covering a period of five days, were entirely normal; those formed between Oct. 16 and Nov. 4 exhibited the following tints:

Black blue turned red, red turned yellow, yellow turned pale orange, blood orange, pale yellow.

I also observed another phenomenon in connection with this case. The particle of hair grown on the day when the man experienced a sudden shock seemed to be bent so as to make a haw in it, and at the concave part of that impression I found a number of individual corpuscles, apparently parts of the hair root. This shows the tremendous force which the nerves and muscles exercise over the hair, a symptom, by the way, which the average individual finds exemplified in the sensation commonly called "goose flesh" or goose-skin.

Dial rings were common in France and Germany during the middle ages.

Queen Elizabeth was extravagantly fond of rings. In her jewel case after her death were found 322 rings of various descriptions and value.

The muniments of the royal Princesses of Egypt often had rings on their fingers. In one case twenty-three were found on the hands of one muniment.

In both Egypt and Assyria porcelain rings were in common use. They were often painted with great delicacy, the painting being burned into the enamel.

In the seventh and eighth centuries, at every wedding among wealthy Saxons, numbers of gold rings were given away to friends as mementos of the occasion.

Gold rings were common in France and Germany during the middle ages.

Holden, holding one in the palm of his hand, said rings on a finger, the day of judgment will be approximately ascertained.

In the time of Augustus portrait rings came into fashion, probably for betrothals or engagements. The portraits of the happy pair were graven on the setting.

Roman dandies in the first, second and third centuries of our era wore heavy rings in winter which they exchanged for others of lighter weight during the summer.

Among Solon's laws there is one forbidding jewellers to retain rings, medals or impressions of signet rings which they had made. This was to prevent forgery.

Pliny tells of Amphilus Fuscus who, being expelled from the equestrian order, and therefore not permitted to wear gold rings, replaced them with those made of silver.

The ring composed of several loops, which fell apart when a string was passed, was frequently used in the fifteenth century as a betrothal, and sometimes as a wedding ring.

SOME PHILOSOPHIC BRIEFS.

The secret of a secret is to know how and when to tell it.

Sorrow and suffering are God's most potent agencies for good.

He who casts stones at another makes himself a target for their return.

He who always complains of the clouds receives little of life's sunshine and deserves less.

Five minutes of careful preparation for a task is often worth an hour of the patient doing thereof.

A rule conducive of contentment is, if you wish to have what you want, never want what you can't have.

A woman's womanliness, like a Christian's Christianity, may be taken anywhere and lose none of its purity.

Anticipation may be better than realization, yet it is the unexpected pleasures that bring the greatest delight.

When railing against fate remember that we often get more than we deserve in this world, and seldom less.

If you would be successful do not permit circumstances to become your masters, but rather make servants of them.

Judge yourself by the friends you form, for in them you will find mirror those own folly ideas or your own selfish desire.

Give your sympathy to the humiliated unmixed with criticism, and let your confidence with the mourner be without curiosity.

Time past is irrecoverably gone, let it alone; time future will inevitably come, loss or gains waiting for it; time past is irrecoverably yours, use it.

It is a well-known characteristic of the illiterate to think disconnectedly, while the educated man carries out a systematic line of thought on any chosen subject.

Cultivate originality, for nothing is so much needed in the world of mentality; one good thought original with yourself is worth a thousand gleaned from other brains.

DON'T FOR THE HOSTESS.

Don't dress to outshine your guests.

Don't convert a festive gathering into an exhibition such as the upholsterers and silversmiths make in their stores.

Don't talk about the servants.

Don't talk about the children.

Don't strive to inoculate envy of your belongings in the hearts of your guests.

Don't address all your remarks to某一类人 when you are hostess to men and women both.

Don't invite more guests than you can comfortably entertain.

Never give your guests such entertainment as will entail poor fare upon the family for a week after.

A FEW TESTS.

Of a sweetheart, what she believes;

of a wife, what she forgets;

Of a lover, what he affirms; of a husband, what he does not deny.

Of a friend, what she forgives; of an enemy, what he conceals.

Of a woman, the kind of story she tells; of a man, the kind of story he likes.—The Century.

Clinkers may be removed from grates and ranges by throwing half a dozen oyster shells into the fire when the coal is aglow, and covering them with fresh coal. The clinkers become soft by this process and are easily disposed of.

KING CLOE.

All the state rings of the British sovereigns are preserved, either in the British Museum or among the regalia of the crown.

Richard L. of England, had a ring set with a bloodstone. His enemies attributed his daring and success to the influence of this jewel.

In the fourteenth century astrological rings were fashionable in Italy. The settings were carved with various emblems and symbols.

Roman generals were permitted, by an edict of the senate, to wear rings bearing portraits of the adversaries they had overcome.

The three sketches herewith show the successive stages of the wound inflicted in sawing off a big branch from a tree and neglecting to properly cover the exposed wood from the action of the weather. Fig. 1 shows the freshly made wound. In Fig. 2 is seen the first effect of the "weathering" action of sun and wind. Seasoning cracks open the wood and permit the entrance of water at times. It is then only a question of time until the result shown in Fig. 3 is reached.

AN OBJECT LESSON IN FIREWOOD.

The Amoor, the great stream of China and Siberia, is 1,200 miles in length, but for nearly nine months in the year is ice-bound.

The Hoang-ho, or Yellow River of China, is 2,800 miles long, and drains a territory equal to one-third the area of the United States.

The Yang-tse-Kiang River of China, is 3,000 miles long, and navigable for good sized vessels for more than two-thirds of that distance.

The Volga is the greatest river of Russia, having a length of 2,350 miles and draining nearly one-half the European portion of the empire.

The St. Lawrence River is only 75 miles long, but if the lake system is also taken into account its total length will exceed 2,000 miles.

The San Francisco is a river of Brazil, 1,400 miles in length, and was so called because it was discovered on the feast day of St. Francis.

The Mackenzie is the principal river of the Dominion, is 2,300 miles in length, and drains an area equal to one-half of the United States.

The Uruguay is 1,750 miles in length. Most of its lower course is through a sandy desert, and for several hundred miles it has no tributaries.

The ancient historians say that over 10,000 miles of the Lower Nile were protected by artificial embankments, and other works of engineering skill.

The River Thames at London is from a quarter to a half-mile wide, but bears on its bosom more commerce than any other stream in the world.

The ancient historians say that over 10,000 miles of the Lower Nile were protected by artificial embankments, and other works of engineering skill.

The Indus, the second sacred river of India, is 1,500 miles long. Its waters have always been considered almost as holy as those of the Ganges.

The Ohio River is 355 miles long. From the source of its longest tributary to the junction of the Mississippi the total length is nearly 1,500 miles.

River water is wanted for irrigating. A few miles below Louisville in trace of irrigation water can be found in the waters of a river into which it flows empty.

The Nile mud, which renders Egypt a habitable country, is said to be a striking resemblance to that which every season is brought down in the Missouri.

The word mud comes from the river of the same name, whose course was so devious that it furnished nearly every modern language with a new word.

The floods of the Nile are so regular in their coming that for hundreds of years they have not varied ten days in the date of their arrival at a given point.

A German authority states that from the mouth to the source of the Illinois 75 castles, formerly the homes of warlike chiefs, are to be found overlooking its waters.

PAPER AND PAPER MAKING.

Paper napkins or handkerchiefs, introduced into this country from China a few years ago, have been in use in China and Japan for over 100 years.

Paper shoes, which are said to wear as well as those of leather, and to resist equally well the entrance of moisture, were known in China in the days of Marco Polo.

In the Bodleian Library there is a manuscript written on cotton paper and dated 1615. This is believed to be the first dated instance of the use of cotton paper in England.

"Hot calendered" paper is made by passing the finished product between hot rollers, which iron the paper and give a finish and polish that can be secured in no other way.

The wasp-nest is constructed of a first-class article of paper maché, made from the pulp of wood with an animal胶 specially prepared by the wasps for the purpose.

Cane paper, or paper made from the Southern cane, is excellently adapted for roofing and wrapping papers, the fibers being long and the product exceedingly strong.

The engraving of the Bank of England notes is very simple, the bank relying for protection against counterfeiters on the quality and water-mark of the paper employed.

What is called "radio size," used in stiffening paper and improving its quality, is made by dissolving resin soap in a solution of soda; this compound being beaten up with the pulp.

The water mark in paper is produced by a layer of coarse wires of the required figure laid in the molds. The wire over the paper is the thinner than the other pieces and more light shines through the fabric, thus making the paper perceptible when the paper is held up between the eye and the light.

The manufacture of paper in the United States grows rapidly between 1860 and the date of the first establishment, and 1870 that in the latter year there were 155 paper mills in this country.

The Egyptians were the first human paper makers. Some of the paper was sold to date from nearly 3000 B.C., exceeding in antiquity the earliest Chinese paper by about 1500 years.

The Chinese are believed to be the second people to manufacture paper from vegetable fiber. The Chinese annual paper mill was established at a date probably about 100 years before Christ.

Paper houses for the use of travelers in Africa and Australia have been manufactured by English firms. They make in sections, and can be put together or taken apart in a few moments.

BREAKFAST TABLE HINTS.

Don't expect fresh coffee if you are half an hour late.

Don't become so engrossed in the newspaper that you can't address a response to anyone.

Don't comment on the bills you receive in the morning mail.

Don't serve a breakfast on any but a fresh table-cloth.

Don't serve oatmeal 200 days in the year.

Don't tell the children "to hurry or they will be late to school." Have breakfast early enough for the workers.

Don't ask the man of the house what he would like for dinner.

Don't let him how much money he intends to leave you for the day's expenses. After dinner is a better time to settle the financial question.

In order to have eggs in winter, the ordinary grain feed must be supplemented with animal and vegetable matter. Hens of any kind will consume a great deal of feed before they commence to lay; then they will need so much. When laying, the desire for grain is largely replaced by a craving for animal and vegetable food and eggshell material, such as old plaster, oyster shells, etc. Do not conclude that the more feed the more eggs. Too much forcing is not advisable. It is difficult to feed regularly for eggs when making some of the best kinds.

The Volga is the greatest river of Russia, having a length of 2,350 miles and draining nearly one-half the European portion of the empire.

The St. Lawrence River is only 75 miles long, but if the lake system is also taken into account its total length will exceed 2,000 miles.

The San Francisco is a river of Brazil, 1,400 miles in length, and was so called because it was discovered on the feast day of St. Francis.

The Mackenzie is the principal river of the Dominion, is 2,300 miles in length, and drains an area equal to one-half of the United States.

The Uruguay is 1,750 miles in length. Most of its lower course is through a sandy desert, and for several hundred miles it has no tributaries.

The ancient historians say that over 10,000 miles of the Lower Nile were protected by artificial embankments, and other works of engineering skill.

The Indus, the second sacred river of India, is 1,500 miles long. Its waters have always been considered almost as holy as those of the Ganges.

The Ohio River is 355 miles long. From the source of its longest tributary to the junction of the Mississippi the total length is nearly 1,500 miles.

River water is wanted for irrigating. A few miles below Louisville in trace of irrigation water can be found in the waters of a river into which it flows empty.

The Indus mud, which renders Egypt a habitable country, is said to be a striking resemblance to that which every season is brought down in the Missouri.

The word mud comes from the river of the same name, whose course was so devious that it furnished nearly every modern language with a new word.

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Provincial and Territorial.

A meeting to organize the Curling club at Belmont was held on Tuesday when the following officers were elected—President, T. W. Gibson; Vice-Pres., J. D. Gordon; Chapl., Rev. Mr. Pres., Sec-Treas., J. Fritroy Hall; Skips, W. B. Axford, T. W. Gibson and J. D. Gordon. A membership of twenty is being reckoned upon.

Stockton has now a new skating rink well patronized.

Mr. James Scott, o Stockton, arrived from the east on Jan. 1st. During his absence, Chas. Harrison was left in charge of the business, and when Jim returned everything was in tip top shape, and the stock in good shape. He thinks of taking Charlie into partnership, before long. Mr. Scott brought back the finest stock this kind of business that has ever come into Stockton, while blankets, trunks, brushes and combs, all of the very best, and sold by him on guarantee of money refunded.

Mr. S. B. McLaughlin, of Stockton was out of town for a few days this week in the interests of his business, which since he bought out Shillingford & Co., has increased so fast that he has found it necessary to employ a clerks, and has secured the services of Mr. W. H. Scott. If William had a little more practice he would make a splendid clerk, and now he looks a fine figure of a man, behind the counter, and is the most civil and obliging young man that could be found to fit this situation.

On Friday the little son of Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Hunter, Moline, was severely burned by falling against the stove from a chair. Mrs. Hunter did not see the child fall and the little one made matters so that it might have been a much more serious accident if Mrs. Hunter had not been near. Happily the little one will not suffer any permanent injury beyond a slight scar.

Mr. F. T. Westwood, has taken up his residence at the Garrett farm, a mile north of town and now as he is owner he intends residing there permanently. Owing to leaving Pendennis Mr. Westwood has resigned the clerkship of Daily Municipality which office he has held; Oliver Westwood is now clerk—Rapid City Spectator.

FAREWELL TO CAMPOS.

Havana, Jan. 20th.—General Martínez Campos was accorded a splendid farewell demonstration upon the occasion of his departure from Havana for Spain His palace was filled with a throng of dignitaries, including members of the civil corporations, officers of the army and of the volunteers and the political friends of the retiring governor-general. At three o'clock he proceeded to the wharf, surrounded by a vast crowd which through Obispo, Barranquilla and Orléans Streets. The troops formed an escort and the Spanish National hymn was taken up by the multitude, who varied with acclamation for Campos. The general went on board a yacht which took him to the Spanish warship Alfonso Doce, lying in the harbor. General María and the five members of his family were on one of the yachts which escorted Alfonso Doce down the harbor. There was quite a heavy sea on, which however, did not detract from the warmth of the ovation. The wharf was black with people as the vessel floated past and all shouted vivas for Campos. The general's sons, his aide-de-camp and General Andrade, his brother-in-law, and second in command, accompanied him.

A battle of importance is reported to have occurred at Fairouze only five miles south of Pinar Del Rio. The column of troops commanded by Major Sanchez, numbering 360, was attacked by 2000 insurgents under Madero. Lieut. Col. San Martin, at the head of 300 came to the assistance of Major Sanchez and a fierce combat was precipitated. The official account says that the insurgents were forced to retreat, having thirty killed behind and carrying off 300 wounded. Among the latter is alleged to have been the leader Bermudez.

It is known that Maximo Gomez and his force were this afternoon at Samana De Las Lajas, about the centre of Havana province. So that is evident that he has made another of his characteristic counter-marches. This is said to have been made in consequence of the engagement yesterday morning between Col. Molina and the bands of Nunes and others. Antonio Quesada, Mayor of Havana, has been dismissed.

Madrid, Jan. 21.—An official dispatch from Havana says the bulk of the insurgent forces are actively pursued by Spanish troops and soon compelled to abandon the province of Pinar Del Rio and Havana.

Markets.

Wheat No. 1 hard.....	38 cts.
" 2 "	30
" 3 "	18 to 15
Bacon	16 to 18
Dressed	2
Pork	4 to 4 1/2
Dressed	38
Dressed	34
Chickens per doz.	6 to 7
Turkeys	11
" "	11
Mutton live	8
Dressed	7
Lbs per doz	18 to 20
Bacon fresh	16 to 18
Packed bacon	12 1/2 up
Bacon	5 to 7
Packed	9.00

LUNGS CLOSERUP.

Events in the early part of the winter I caught a bad cold, followed by a severe cough. I could not sleep as my lungs seemed to be filled with mucus a few yards without stopping to cough. I had finished the terrible cold and cough was gone—I could breath freely and sleep well again. I advise all sufferers from cough, colds or asthma to give your Emulsion to Dr. John S. Hill, Tenny Caps, Hants Co., NS.

Bach-Ache, Farn-Ache, Salicin Palma, Sennaria Palma, Palma in the Skin, etc.
Promptly Relieved and Cured by
The "D. & L"
Menthol Plaster
Having your D. & L. Menthol Plaster
for severe pain in the back and limbs, a
few hours will relieve you of the
ache and rapidly—inflict them like
magic—*Take care, we will not
guarantee*
DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., LTD.
Proprietors, MONTREAL

PLANTING!
Well begun is half done. Begin
well by getting Ferry's Seeds.
Don't let cost determine
what you plant. We have
seeds. Known and sold
everywhere.
Ferry's Seed Annual
for 1895. Contains all the practical
information for farmers
and gardeners than many high-
priced text books. Mailed free.
H. E. FERRY & CO., WINNIPEG, ONT.

CURE THAT COUGH WITH SHILOH'S CURE
25cts.,
50cts.,
1.00 Bds.
S. C. B. C. &
Co. Inc.

Shiloh's Cure
is a guaranteed
cure for all
kinds of
coughs. It
is a safe
remedy
and
will
cure
any
kind
of
cough
in
less
than
10
hours.
We manufacture in Canada. So do you pay.

PER SALE BY R. J. ALPIN.

UNABLE TO WORK.

Gentle, Jan. 20th.—General Martínez Campos was accorded a splendid fare-well demonstration upon the occasion of his departure from Havana for Spain His palace was filled with a throng of dignitaries, including members of the civil corporations, officers of the army and of the volunteers and the political friends of the retiring governor-general. At three o'clock he proceeded to the wharf, surrounded by a vast crowd which through Obispo, Barranquilla and Orléans Streets. The troops formed an escort and the Spanish National hymn was taken up by the multitude, who varied with acclamation for Campos. The general went on board a yacht which took him to the Spanish warship Alfonso Doce, lying in the harbor. General María and the five members of his family were on one of the yachts which escorted Alfonso Doce down the harbor. There was quite a heavy sea on, which however, did not detract from the warmth of the ovation. The wharf was black with people as the vessel floated past and all shouted vivas for Campos. The general's sons, his aide-de-camp and General Andrade, his brother-in-law, and second in command, accompanied him.

Application for the position of Auditor, to audit the city books from Jan. 1st, 1895, to Jan. 1st, 1896, also the books of Brandon School District No. 129, for the year 1895, will be received by the undersigned until the 20th inst., at noon. The successful applicant to receive as remuneration the sum of \$75.00 for the combined duties.

D. A. RESSOR,
Chairman of Finance and Assessment Committee.

WEAKNESS OF MEN
Quickly, Thoroughly, Forever Cured
by a new refined scientific method that cannot fail unless the case is beyond human aid. You're improved the first day, feel a change, you know soon making arrangements to go to bed. Drills in Unconsciousness, and you're cured in a few days. Large force, great power, when you're ill, strengthened by this treatment. It's easily absorbed by the body, and disappears quickly, leaving no residual and dangerous. Victim of a lung and excruciating pain—call me now! Suffer from daily, continually, every disease. Health, regain your lost strength, even if it's lost for several other reasons. I have failed, it has been given up as incurable, come to me for a cure, you'll be surprised to find how amply I can help you. Let me assure you that my method is safe and business since still existing here go hand in hand. Write for our book with explanations and proofs. Testimonials. Over 200 references.

ERNE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y.

WM. FERGUSON...

....DIRECT IMPORTER OF....

...WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS....

THE ONLY HOUSE WEST OF WINNIPEG THAT HAS CUSTOMS

AND EXCISE BONDING WAREHOUSE.

Bassai's Ale, Guinness' Stout, Milwaukee Lager and all Domestic Ales.

Lager and Stout kept in stock.

ASSESSMENT SYSTEM.

MUTUAL PRINCIPLE.

THE : PEOPLES' : INSURANCE

And is sold about one-half the rates charged by old system companies.

THE MUTUAL RESERVE FUND LIFE ASSOCIATION.

New business for June, 1895 \$5,917,805.00

New business for June, 1894 5,666,000.00

\$27 Increase 1895 251,715.00

\$4,000,000.00

22,000,000.00

300,000,000.00

Reserve Fund nearly. Death claims paid over Insurance in force over

A. C. MCOWEN,

GENERAL AGENT.

Lapoint Block, Brandon.

JAS. A. SMART,

LOCAL AGENT.

THE COOK COMPANY,

Room 3—No. 253 Woodward Ave.,

Detroit, Mich.

J. COOK'S Cotton Root Compound

Manufactured by The

COOK CO., Windsor, Ont.,

and Detroit, Mich., is the

only known safe, reliable

monthly medicine on which ladies

can depend in "the hour and time

of need." Every lady who reads

this is requested to inclose two pos-

tage stamps with her address, for

Free Sample

and full particulars, which we will

send by return mail in plain, sealed

envelopes.

An old physician, 35 years con-

tinued practice treating diseases of

women, has charge of the office, and

can be consulted by letter or in

person. Address our main office.

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VENEZUELA.

AN EARNEST PLEA FOR A PEACEABLE SETTLEMENT.

Sir Edward Clarke makes a speech in regard to America's Contentions and the Monroe Doctrine—An Organization in London to Bring About an Arbitration Tribunal.

Sir Edward Clarke, speaking at Plymouth, on the other evening, in referring to Venezuela, said: "We must not be impatient or angry with the Monroe doctrine. If we refuse to arbitrate, we might entangle the Schleswig-Holstein line and have war with the United States and a war in which we should not be entitled. Each side must yield to some extent. We must ignore the American contention, but to say that a line fixed in law was unalterable, was to adopt an impossible attitude as the United States acted in President Cleveland's message. He hoped, he said, the government would resume negotiations with Venezuela direct, and that some mediator would be found whose judgment would be accepted with honor. In that case, he continued, it would be called upon to bear the brunt both here and in America, and would not be pleasant to hear that we had yielded after the President's message, but he did not believe in a hasty peace which feared to do justice because justice had been demanded with spirit or menace. It was our business especially to face the fearful calamity of war with America to make up our minds to what was right and to do the right, safely and quietly regardless of taunt, and content that we have learned to preserve peace by the only conduct worthy of a great nation. The close of Sir Edward Clarke's remarks were greeted with cheers.

An editorial in the London Chronicle justifies America's aspirations to dominate the formation of international law on the American continent, as England in her time did in Europe. It must be recognized that America never acquired an inch of civilized territory without the consent of the owner.

Mr. Henry Norman, special commissioner of the London Daily Chronicle at Washington, cables his paper as follows: "There is a heroic way of settling the whole difficulty fraught with honor to both governments, and with results of priceless worth to both peoples. The present delay consists in the fact that the United States government considers itself in honor bound to insist upon a certain course which the British government considers itself in honor bound to refuse to adopt. Every day spent here has convinced me more and more that it is impossible to regulate the seriousness of such an international situation. If the British public is misled by the optimistic sentiments of New York, it may find itself suddenly face to face with an appalling danger. If the American government acts only in the belief that because Great Britain is threatened with a European crisis, therefore, she will knuckle down to an American demand, it may suddenly discover the European crisis has blown over and the war with England is on its hands. In all the government departments here the situation is regarded as very serious despite every effort made on peace. Now the kernel of the dispute being the principle of arbitration, arbitration will be found out there also. If Lord Palmerston will say that, although he cannot maintain his refusal to arbitrate on Venezuela by himself, he is prepared to conclude a treaty with the United States under which all questions will be arbitrated, this may be accepted by the United States."

A movement is on foot among a number of prominent Americans and Britons of London, Eng., to bring about the formation of a permanent court of arbitration to settle all disputes between the two nations as proposed by Justice Harlan in 1863.

QUEEN OF KOREA STILL ALIVE.

The Japanese Were Led to Believe She Had Been Murdered, but Were Deceived.

The New York Herald prints the following: A romance equaling anything with L'Amour Haggard ever wrote, comes from Seoul, the capital of Korea, relating to a conspiracy that broke out there last November. It will be remembered that Nov. 28, 1894, an assassin plot culminated in an attack on the palace by a number of Koreans belonging to the queen's guard. Mr. Waehler, the Russian chargé d'affaires, Des Allen and Underwood and other Americans were accused on apparently strong grounds of being privy to the plot. They were, in fact, said to have been on the spot simultaneously with the abortive attempt. They, however, denied all complicity. The king and Japanese being warned beforehand, posted extra guards and foiled the conspiracy. Information now shows that Waehler and the English consul shared the secret, the object being to seize the ministers, expel the Japanese and restore the queen who was reported dead, but in reality is alive. An English secretary of legation was the leading spirit in the conspiracy, and was depicted as the queen from a hiding place to the palace. The failure of the attempt necessitated the keeping secret of the queen's existence, which is now for the first time divulged. When in October the Koreans and Japanese broke into the palace, the queen scented danger, hid hastily in an obscure out house and saw the bodies of her ladies-in-waiting dragged to the pyre prepared for them outside and watched the completion of the tragedy from her hiding place. The queen was concealed for an hour and a half, every moment expecting to be discovered. She fled at last through a secret passage in the old palace, thence, after many a dress, escaped outside the walls of the city, reaching a place of safety. When the king and Koreans examined the charred bodies of the slain, it was learned that they had discovered the identity of the queen, cast search should reveal her whereabouts. The Japanese received the account of the queen's death as true. M. Waehler and Hiller, the latter being German consul, must have been privy to the secret, which was well kept. Three Koreans were strangled the other week as the queen's murderers, while the trial of Viscount Mura and other Japanese officials is proceeding at Hiroshima for the murder of a woman still alive. Li Han-chuan, leader of the last abortive plot, is in hiding. An American who came over on the Russian steamer Otravnyj, says that Russia is using the

BRITISH NAVAL ACTIVITY.

The Speedy Mobilization a Pride to Eng-
lishmen—Political Situation.

The destination of the English emergency fleet mobilized from the naval reserve, which went into commission the other day is as yet unknown and will probably remain so for a few days longer, when, as already announced in press dispatches, the fleet will be assembled off Beach Haven, on the southwest coast of Ireland, with sealed orders relative to the nature of the movements of the vessels. The successful assembling of the fleet in the marvelous short time of five days is causing a great deal of grim satisfaction to Englishmen and is pointed to with much pride by the newspapers as an indication of what Great Britain could do in a case of necessity. The whole marks a considerable advance in the means at the command of the admiralty department since even the supposed command of the Russian war fleet was not able to accomplish the work in question. On that occasion two months were consumed to accomplish the work now done in five days.

The political situation in Europe today is a puzzling one. It has been generally supposed that the policy of the British government is at present towards an entente between Great Britain, Russia and France. In support of this view it

man—Sleep, man? Anywhere, anywhere! I've two hundred and fifty thousand acres lying round here loose. I don't care a snap where you sleep.

SUIT AGAINST VILLARD.

An Accounting of Those Winnipeg Ter-
minal Bonds Wanted.

A complaint has been filed in the U. S. circuit court in the suit brought by the Northern Pacific and Manitoba railroad company against Henry Villard for an accounting. The complainant alleges that the plaintiff company entered into an agreement with Henry Villard for the sale of first mortgage and Winnipeg terminal bonds. Defendant who was president of the Oregon and Idaho transcontinental railroad company caused the delivery of 100,000 worth of first mortgaged bonds to the Oregon and Transcontinental company, and the remaining first mortgage and Winnipeg terminal bonds were delivered to himself. The total value of all these bonds delivered is given as \$1,675,550, which it is alleged, defendant has sold and received pay for. Of this sum he has accounted to the plaintiff for \$1,500,000.55, and it is charged defendant has realized from the sale of the bonds \$55,432 over and above all just charges and disbursements. For this and other reasons the plaintiff

INSURGENTS ADVANCING.

Spanish Troops Defeated in the Vicinity
of Havana.

The most existing news from the front was received recently and was in a shape which prevented its accuracy from being denied. The sound of continued artillery firing was heard south of Lineon, not far from Bejical, the town which was attacked by the insurgents the other day with the result that according to the official statement of the affair, they were forced to retreat after a heroic resistance defending their post the battle lasting three hours. It is claimed, five hours. But it is admitted that insurgents plundered stores in the outlying streets of Bejical, burned a number of houses and destroyed the railroad depot by fire.

Precious to this, they had burned the town of Salud, quite a respectable place. They varied these operations with burning freight trains and destroying railroad engines as they pushed on northward and towards Havana. This force of insurgents is the one supposed to be commanded by Gomez in person, although this report has been repeatedly denied, it being insisted that he is in the province of Pinar del Rio. In spite of these denials, however, people who are in a position to know what they are talking about, still claim that this is Gomez's

CANADA'S GREATNESS.

A U. S. SENATOR BEGINS NOW TO
REALIZE IT.

Hon. Mr. Davis, of Minnesota, is studying the Alaskan Boundary Line Dispute Gets an Insight into the Undeveloped Wealth of the Boundless Northwest—Outlet Desired.

Senator Davis, Minnesota, of the committee on foreign relations, has been giving considerable attention to the Alaskan boundary dispute. He has found nothing in his investigations which would cause him to change the lines which have always been understood as the boundary, and upon which both countries have been proceeding for many years. He says the only question in dispute is whether ten marine leagues from the ocean mean from the mainland or from the adjacent islands. Mr. Davis says this is not even present the case for arbitration because it is manifestly plain the shore of the mainland of the continent is the basis of the true line. It is also evident from the selection of the minimum range as the line that the men who drew the boundary agreement wanted the line to be ten leagues from the shore where it touches the mainland. This is, indeed, he says, always go with the shore. What is in question arises as to whether the land, no matter at what time settled or claimed, belongs to one country or another, it goes to the country owning the mainland, if the mainland is adjacent. So it is with the islands of the Alaskan Archipelago. They became the property of Russia because Russia owned the mainland of shore, and became the property of the United States when Alaska was sold to this country. The desire of Great Britain for a portion of the Alaskan coast is plainly apparent, says Senator Davis, when it is considered. There is a vast country in the Northwest territory which can reach seaboard only through a pass in the Rocky mountains. This pass is largely controlled by the United States. East of the Rockies and east of the Alaskan coast is a country of almost inestimable extent known as the Peace River country. There may be one hundred million acres of tillable or pastoral ground there. It has the benefit of warm air currents from the Pacific, which make a milder climate than in portions of the Northwest territory still further east. It is desired by Great Britain to open up this great wheat and stock producing country and secure a short route to the sea. A branch of the Canadian Pacific railway could be built through this Peace River region and by a pass through the mountains reach the sea coast without much trouble and secure a much shorter haul than by the railroads further south. This would give the Canadian Pacific a western terminus and would add to a British right of way across the back of the American possessions of the United States. There would be another great naval station and military post commanding our Alaskan territory, and the protection which the Alaskan coast gives this country would be largely nullified. The object of Great Britain is quite plain. Upon the great fertile lands to be opened by the building of a road to the coast through the Peace river region would be vast fields of cereals competing with the grains raised in our states along the northern border. At present these fields cannot be opened or the lands developed because of the long rail haul to the terminus of the Canadian Pacific road. Without another terminus in Alaska the field could not be opened without the consent of the United States. Senator Davis does not think the U. S. government even seriously consider the question when arbitrating the Alaskan boundary.—Free Press.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RY.

TIME CARD

Taking effect on Sunday, December 16th, 1894.

THE MANITOBA ELECTIONS.

RETURN OF THE GREENWAY GOVERNMENT.

Government 30, Opposition 5, Patron 2, Independent 2, Dauphin to be reported 1.
The Elections of 1892 and 1896 Compared.

Following is the result of the elections in the Province of Manitoba on the 15th inst., and that of the previous general election in 1892. The names of the candidates elected are given in *italics* and alongside the majority received. It will be noticed that at the last general election four men were returned by acclamation while this time there were nine—eight on nomination day and later Mr. R. S. Preston withdrew in Mountain, thus allowing Premier Greenway to be returned. The Patron candidate in Morris, Mr. A. Morrison, also retired before election day.

Dauphin contest is yet to take place—the nominations were made on the 15th, and the votes were recorded on the 22nd.

1892 ELECTIONS.

CONSTITUENCY.	GOVERNMENT	OPPOSITION	IND. OR PATR. MAJ.
Avondale.....	Heriot.....	152	
Beautiful Plains—Crawford	Darwin.....	16	
Birtle.....	Mackie.....	27	
Brandon City.....	Smart.....	12	
Bronson.....	Burnett.....	26	
Cypress.....	Dunn.....	3	
Dauphin.....	Burns.....	45	
Denton.....	Renton.....	34	
Emerson.....	Thomson.....	14	
Fallowfield.....	Ridell.....	15	
Killarney.....	Young.....	153	
Lakeside.....	Rutherford.....	12	
Landsdowne.....	Dickson.....	111	
La Verendrye.....	Parr.....	1	
Lorne.....	O'Malley.....	acc.	
Manitou.....	Houston.....	44	
Minnedosa.....	Reche.....	63	
Morden.....	Roblin.....	46	
Morley.....	Rogers.....	162	
Mountain.....	Thompson.....	82	
Norfolk.....	Graham.....	18	
North Brandon.....	Sutton.....	103	
Portage la Prairie.....	Greenwood.....	103	
Rhinelander.....	Cooper.....	102	
Rockwood.....	Bowman.....	112	
Winnipeg North—Malgassie.....	Winnipeg North—Malgassie.....	1	
Winnipeg South—Cameron.....	Spagre.....	145	
Woodlands.....	Armstrong.....	1	

1896 ELECTIONS.

CONSTITUENCY.	GOVERNMENT	OPPOSITION	IND. OR PATR. MAJ.
T. Dickie.....	James Hartney.....	Dr. Hughes (I.).....	94
J. A. Davidson.....	W. F. Street (P.).....	acc.	
A. Kelly.....	Russ. Marion.....	M. Jerome (I.).....	27
J. D. McInosh.....	Ashton Andrews.....	J. Davidson (P.).....	89
S. Cruthers.....	Glen Campbell.....	W. D. Drew.....	20
T. Dawson.....	J. E. Frame.....	W. Cushing (P.).....	36
H. Sutherland.....	D. H. McFadden.....	G. Ross (P.).....	29
N. Clark (P.).....	T. R. Todd.....	T. C. Norris.....	251
W. Lagimodiere.....	T. P. Parr.....	W. Lagimodiere.....	11
R. G. O'Malley.....	S. Cruthers.....	B. Swanson (P.).....	78
T. Dawson.....	J. F. Martin.....	J. Borthwick (P.).....	36
George Maday.....	Jas. Nichol.....	J. W. Shanks.....	54
H. H. Greenway.....	John Miller.....	acc.	
G. R. Lyons.....	T. E. Fisher (I.).....	B. L. Baldwinson.....	70
W. J. Sargeant.....	Wm. Joseph.....	acc.	
W. J. Cooper.....	John Miller.....	acc.	
V. Winkler.....	J. M. Toombes.....	acc.	
E. J. Jackson.....	C. Peiper.....	acc.	
E. W. Walker.....	J. Fisher (I.).....	acc.	
T. Almack.....	B. L. Baldwinson.....	acc.	
Capt. Johnson.....	Joseph Lauzon.....	acc.	
M. Naught.....	W. Ferguson.....	acc.	
Cars.....	acc.	acc.	
Stratton.....	acc.	acc.	
Reid.....	acc.	acc.	
H. C. Graham.....	acc.	acc.	
John H. Smith.....	acc.	acc.	
John H. Miller.....	acc.	acc.	
John L. Morton.....	acc.	acc.	
H. M. McMillan.....	acc.	acc.	
P. G. McFadden.....	acc.	acc.	
H. C. Cameron.....	acc.	acc.	
Geo. Main.....	R. P. Roddin.....	acc.	

The total vote polled in 1892 was 31,101.

Seven members were elected whose majority was 15 and under.

At the opening of the first session, after the 1892 election, there were in all eleven members who were not straight with the government, though the majority of these were supporters of the general policy.

The by-elections held during the last term of the legislature were:

Brandon City, Sept. 8, 1892—Charles Adams, Government, 578; W. A. Macdonald, Opposition, 547; majority for Adams, 31.

Brandon City, Aug. 23, 1894—Charles Adams, Government, 578; W. A. Macdonald, Opposition, 547; majority for Adams, 31.

Beautiful Plains, Aug. 23, 1894—John Forsyth, Patron, 500; John A. Davidson, Opposition, 452; majority for Forsyth, 48.

is pointed out that Britain is conscious of being no longer able, if, indeed, she ever was, to count upon the support of the Dreiburg—Germany, Austria and Italy—and that she thus finds herself practically alone in the family of nations of the necessity forced upon her of seeking an alliance more or less firm with the first mentioned powers. There are, however, several obstacles in the way of such an alliance, notably the clashing of French and English interests in the Mediterranean and Egypt, and the jealousy of Russia and England in the east. Moreover, it is not thought likely that Russia and France, which two nations may be considered to have a thorough understanding with each other, would be at all anxious for the assistance of England and France. To the two countries in Europe, engaged respectively in their own wars, it is difficult to see how such an alliance would be of much service.

The commander and his wife have now a large proportion of Americans in the ranks of their paid officers. The removal of the two popular leaders, will, it is feared, cause a large withdrawal of financial help. Commander Booth refuses to say whether such an order has been received. His friends say that if the decree comes that he may resist it, nearly all the property, including the headquarter's building in Fourteenth street, is in his absolute possession.

Salvation Army.

Commander Booth Ordered to Relinquish the U. S. Leadership.

The New York press of recent date says: Salvation army men and ladies received a violent shock when it was rumored that an order had come from General Booth, in London, to the effect that his son and daughter-in-law, Commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth, must relinquish their American leadership at the end of March. It is supposed that the sole point with the London authorities is that the Salvation Army, which appears to have been organized by General Booth, has been burned by the insurgents, the bridge being partially destroyed. Booth is on the railroad south from Havana, and is south of Rincon and near Bejical. This is the immediate neighborhood in which the insurgents are reported to be taking refuge between the Linares and the insurgents, commanding having been heard in that direction. There is nothing in the official report given out to associate the destruction of the railroad property with the battle, nor are any further details given to the public of any engagement in that neighborhood.

Tenderfoot (to Texas ranchman after engaging his services and "viewing the

force, and they believe that the artillery firing heard just before noon was from the columns of Spanish troops commanded by General Linera, and believed to be in the neighborhood of Salud.

Later it was announced that the Spaniards made an important capture in the person of Jos. E. Cepero, the second in command of the Cuban column commanded by General Rebolledo. Cepero appears to be on his way from Havana to the province of Santa Clara, to Barranquilla, the port south of Havana, with important communications from the Santa Clara insurgents to Gomez and Maceo. The insurgent leader was travelling on the Spanish steamer Gloria, under the name of Lorenzo Dupuy.

A report has just been received that the railroad station and the railroad bridge at Goyes, have been burned by the insurgents, the bridge being partially destroyed. Goyes is on the railroad south from Havana, and is south of Rincon and near Bejical. This is the immediate neighborhood in which the insurgents are reported to be taking refuge between the Linares and the

insurgents, commanding having been heard in that direction. There is nothing in the official report given out to associate the destruction of the railroad property with the battle, nor are any further details given to the public of any engagement in that neighborhood.

C. P. R. Train.

C. P. R. traffic for the week ending

A GIGANTIC DEAL.

The Intercolonial Railway to be sold to the C. P. R. & T. R.

It is rumored in Halifax that the Dominion government proposes to dispose of the Intercolonial railway to the two great private corporations in Canada—the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific, and that the Grand Trunk railway will secure that part of the Intercolonial between Lewis, Que., and Moncton, N. B.; St. John, N. B., and Halifax, N. S. Some credence is given to this report by the fact that the leading Intercolonial officers were recently summoned to Ottawa, and held a conference with the department of railways.

CARD FOR CLEVELAND.

A Card Warns the President to Keep Quiet at His Peril.

There passed through the mails at Toronto on its way to Washington the day a curious missive. It was a post card, addressed to Mr. Grover Cleveland, president of the U. S., and was posted at Burlington, near Toronto. The card informed the president that Canada will never suffer by the Americans as long as the writer is alive. Furthermore, that if anything more is heard from Mr. Cleveland he will go over and put the president's mouth in such a shape that "it won't hold soap." In the corner of the card is written "answer soon."

There is a post card, dated Dec. 16, 1894, addressed to Mr. Grover Cleveland, president of the U. S., and was posted at Burlington, near Toronto. The card informed the president that Canada will never suffer by the Americans as long as the writer is alive. Furthermore, that if anything more is heard from Mr. Cleveland he will go over and put the president's mouth in such a shape that "it won't hold soap." In the corner of the card is written "answer soon."

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YOU HAVE TOO MUCH MONEY. =

= WE HAVE TOO MANY GOODS! =

We want to exchange some of them for some of your money. This is how we propose to do it.

From Thursday the 9th of January to Friday the 31st of January

We will sell many lines of goods at prices that will never be duplicated in Brandon or anywhere else.

THIS IS NO FAKE SALE. We bought too many Christmas fruits and they must go now. The other lines are principally high-grade goods that do not move fast enough to suit us, and we will put prices on now that will move anything movable. What they cost won't cut any figure with most of these goods.

SOP We have 11 boxes of Soap, each 120 bars, the regular price of which is \$3.00 per box. The color is not as good as it should be, but the soap is all right. Sale price \$3.75 per box or 15 bars for 50¢.
A small quantity of IMPORTED MOTTLED CASTILE SOAP used largely for cuts on horses, cattle, etc., regular price 12¢ per pound, sale price 8¢ per pound.
TOILET SOAPS. PURE UNSCENTED GLYCERINE, regular price 2 for 25¢, sale price 2 for 15¢ or 8¢ per dozen.
TOILET SOAPS CONC'LD. 33 percent GLYCERINE, regular price 2 for 25¢, sale price 2 for 15¢ or 8¢ per dozen.
BARCLAYS UNSCENTED GLYCERINE, six penny cakes 7¢ per cake or 75¢ per dozen.
TRANSPARENT GLYCERINE, 7 inch bars 9¢ each.
ROSE BOUQUET (splendid value) regular price 14¢ per cake, sale price 4 for 12¢ or 25¢.
CARULATION regular price 3 cakes for 25¢, sale price 6 cakes for 30¢.
PEARS HARD WATER, regular price 15¢, sale price 10¢.
WASH BOARDS PLANET, regular price in a retail store 25¢, our sale price 15¢.
XX, regular price in a retail store 25¢, our sale price 15¢.
WATER WITCH, regular price in a retail store 20¢, our sale price 15¢.

HANDY, small size for handkerchiefs, etc., regular retail price 20¢, our sale price 12¢.
Is your washboard showing signs of wear? You'll never get a better chance to replace it.
ROLLED WHEAT In 40 pound sacks, regular price 90¢, sale price 65¢.
STARCH IVORINE STARCH, retail price 12¢ per package, our regular price 10¢, sale price 7¢.
SATIN STARCH, retail price 12¢ per package, our regular price 10¢, sale price 7¢.
This class of Starch has never been sold so cheap before and we don't think ever will again.
TABLE RAISINS QUARTER BOXES CONNOISSEURS CLUSTERS, our regular price \$1.25, sale price \$1.00.
FIGS QUARTER BOXES ROYAL BUCKINGHAM CLUSTERS, our regular price \$1.65, sale price \$1.40.
ARISTOCRACY BRAND, regular price \$1.80 per box, sale price \$1.40.
CHOICE NEW FIGS, 10 pound boxes, regular price \$1.50, sale price \$1.25.
PEPPER SAUCE Regular price 15¢, sale price 11¢.

FRENCH MUSTARD IN TUMBLERS, regular price 10¢, sale price 7¢; IN HANDSOME GLASS MUSTARD JARS WITH NICKEL PLATED TOPS, regular price 20¢, sale price 13¢.
The empty tumblers and jars alone are cheap at these prices.
French Peas In Tins, "Glass Bottles" 35¢, " " 25¢.
French Mushrooms In Tins, regular price 21¢, sale price 18¢.
Marmalade 1 pound Glass Pots, 25¢ and 30¢ goods, regular price 22¢, sale price 18¢. In 7 pound tins, regular price \$1.10, sale price 95¢.
Jam 1 pound Glass Pots, 25¢ goods, sale price 17¢.
Canned Goods DELHI PEACHES IN GLASS SEALERS, regular price 35¢, sale price 28¢.
These are the finest canned fruit ever offered and the price is less than the wholesale cost.
TOMATOES IN GLASS SEALERS, regular price 30¢, sale price 25¢.
A LINE OF TOMATO CATSUP, in tins, regular price 10¢, sale price 8¢.

A clearing sale in the grocery business is not a common thing, and it will pay everyone to take advantage of this. Hotels, boarding houses and anyone using large quantities of groceries will be particularly benefited.

Good Soap at \$3.75 per box is not to be had every day.

The last time we offered special lines at low prices, many of our customers were disappointed because the goods were sold before their orders got here.

Come in early this time. You don't live too far away to take advantage of these bargains.

SMITH & BURTON, The Cash Grocers

MACDONALD BLOCK, BRANDON, MAN.

The municipality of Morton has given \$50 to the Brandon Hospital and that of Woodworth \$100.

North Brandon, the Sun says, had six ballots spoiled. The question is were they not all spoiled.

Hockey players should bear in mind they can purchase the best of sticks at Cliffe's book store cheap.

The receipts of the Brandon hospital for the past year were \$11,886 and disbursements nearly the same.

Mr. Henderson, Registrar, has returned from Bellview, where he went to attend the funeral of his father.

Mr. G. W. Mahon, Douglas; J. F. Taylor, Neubitt; Jas. Todd, Oak River, have been in the city the past week.

A fine lot of business stationery blank books, etc., just opened at Cliffe's book store. Prices the lowest.

The boy Wry, referred to last week as having his leg broken is in a fair way to recover without amputation of the limb.

Cliffe's bookstore is head quarters for school books this time. All requisites at, and some of the lines below Ontario prices.

Miss Crittenden, who has been home visiting her parents for the past few weeks, returned to Carberry on Saturday's delayed express.

The Rev. Lehigh and his good lady entertained a number of young people of the Baptist church at their residence on Thursday evening last.

The first senior hockey match of the season was played here on Monday last between Carberry and Brandon. The score being 6 to 3 in favor of the home team.

Kao's Clover Root, the great Blood purifier, freshness and clearness to the Complexion and cures Constipation, 25¢, 50¢, \$1.00. For sale by N. J. Halpin.

Billy Henderson says the late struggle is quite a sell on the Grits. They thought they had an election on but none of the Conservatives turned out to vote.

Shiloh's cure is sold on a guarantee, it cures Incipient Consumption. It is the best Cough Cure. Only one centa done 25¢, 50¢, and \$1.00. For sale by N. J. Halpin.

There are upwards of 50 students in the Brandon Academy which speaks well for that institution in the face of the fact we have a Collegiate Institute nearly free.

Kao's Clover Root will purify your Blood, clear your Complexion, regulate your Bowels and make your head clear as a bell. 25¢, 50¢, and \$1.00. For sale by N. J. Halpin.



"If there is only one girl in this world for you"

What is the matter with buying her a lovely

Engagement Ring

from

D.A. Reesop

"THE JEWELLER."

ISSUER
OF MARRIAGE
LICENCES.



LOCAL NEWS.

Brandon curlers are wanted up at Moosemin on the 27th at a bonspiel.

Mr. Adams' majority in the city is 99, and Mr. Sifton's in North Brandon 244.

The Normalites beat the Academy boys of foot-ball by a score of 2 to 1 last week.

The public will be pleased to learn that Albert Spencer is recovering at the hospital.

R. D. Rorison, of the Winnipeg Banmer, was in the city Monday on his way to Elkhorn.

The question now is how much did Greenway pay Preston to get him out of the way in Mountain.

It is again rumored that the Massey-Harris Co. will start a branch of their business in the States.

A son of Prof. McKee had his head badly hurt the other day by a fall, but no serious consequences are anticipated, as it was only a flesh wound, though a bad one.

Shiloh's Cure, the great Cough and Croup Cure, is in great demand. Pocket size contains twenty-five, only 25¢. Children love it. Sold by druggists. For sale by N. J. Halpin.

We are very much pleased to inform the readers of the Mail that Miss Aleta Paisley is giving an exhibition of Delsarts and Kindergarten games on the 11th of February next.

The district curling matches between Prairie, Carberry and Brandon will be played off in Carberry, on Friday, Jan. 23rd, commencing at 9 a.m. Mr. Geo. Hope, sr., has been appointed official umpire.

Some one around a city hotel under the influence of tangoflage shouted "fire" one night last week and called out the brigade. This of course aroused the mocking bird at the electric light works and a couple of locomotives in the C.P.R. yards. It only requires a little internal fire to create a large external blaze, very often.

The annual meeting of the Brandon council of the National Council of Women will be held in the city hall on Friday 31st inst., at 3 p.m. Reports will be received from the various affiliating societies, and a most interesting and instructive programme is assured. The general public is cordially invited to attend. It is hoped a large number of the men, as well as the women of the city will take advantage of this opportunity to learn what women are doing in our midst.

On Thursday evening last the Brandon Lodge of Workman gave a concert in Commemoration of Memorial Day. The following programme was exceedingly well executed Piano solo, Mrs. Patridge; Quartette, Messrs. Lowes, Foster, Kennedy and Matheson, Solo, Miss Fleming; Address, "Aims and objects of the Order," Bro. J. A. Osborne-Duet, Mrs. Campbell and Bro. E. H. Johnson; Instrumental Selection, Prof. Wilkinson and Bro. Butcher; Quartette, Messrs. Lowes, Foster, Kennedy and Matheson; Address, Rev. Bro. J. Semmes, Piano solo, Mrs. Ovans; Trio, Mrs. Campbell, and Bros. Lowes and Johnson; Quartette, Messrs. Lowes, Foster, Kennedy and Matheson.

Dogs often create havoc among men as well as among sheep. On Thursday last J. McDonald, a tailor with A. E. Mitchell, was knocked down near the Bell block sidewalk, near the Bell block a truant dog, and had his leg broken. For our part, we believe the place would be better off if it had not half the number of dogs it has—if it had no more at any time, for instance, than it has when the tax collector is making his rounds.

Farmers' Institute meetings are now again held in the city hall every alternate Saturday. The meeting last Saturday though not largely attended was an interesting one. Mr. W. Postlethwaite led off with "grain standards and grain mixing" giving an interesting discourse, and eliciting much favorable comment from members of the audience. In two weeks time another meeting will be held at the same place at 2 p.m.

Ex-Ald. P. E. Durst, who was one of Brandon's settlers, who having moved over from Grand Valley at the time of the minor deluge in 1890, left for Chicago this morning where he is to undertake the management of a patent for his father-in-law, Mr. Timewell. During Mr. Durst's residence he had the unlimited confidence in all his walks of life of all his acquaintances for his honor, integrity of purpose and also other qualities that go to make up a valued citizen. All are sorry to part with Mr. and Mr. Durst, and hope is expressed that both may meet with the realization of their most sanguine expectations in their new home under the Stars and Stripes. Should they, however, at any time, make up their minds to return to this city where Mr. Durst still holds material interests, they will find a warm spot in good wishes of the people.

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BIRTH.
MAYWOOD—On the 22nd inst., the wife of C. N. Maywood, of this city, of a daughter.

THE NEW COMMANDER.

Madrid, Jan. 21.—General Valeriano Weyler, the newly appointed captain general of Cuba, left the city yesterday evening on his way to assume his new duties at Havana. A large crowd of people greeted him at the depot, to whom he said he strongly hoped to announce the complete re-establishment of the sovereignty of Spain over Cuba. The queen regent has cabled thanks to Marshal Martinez De Campos for the services rendered Spain as captain general of the Island of Cuba.

MORE MONROE NONSENSE.

St. Louis, Jan. 21.—The Republic yesterday sent by wire to the governor of each state in the union this query: "Would you regard the purchase of Cuba by England an occasion for the assertion of the Monroe doctrine?" Replies received indicate the governors are thoroughly in accord with the principles of the Monroe doctrine, among those who answered the inquiry are: Governors of Mississippi, Oregon, Nebraska, Missouri, Indiana, Washington, New Mexico, Idaho, North Carolina, Colorado, Wyoming, Alabama.

Complete catalogue of everything musical sent free. Address

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
THOS. CLAXTON

OFFERS SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS at this time of the year for Musical Instruments of all kinds, especially those suitable for CHRISTMAS Presents.

Note the following reductions:

AUTOHARIS VERY BEST MAKES.
3 Corde, regular \$1.00, reduced to 75¢

4 " " 50¢, " " 35¢

5 " " 60¢, " " 45¢

11 " " 17.00, " " 11.50

16 " " 22.00, " " 16.00

CLAXTON'S STANDARD GUITARS (Solid Mahogany) reduced from \$12.00 to \$8.00.

CLAXTON'S SPECIAL BANJOS worth \$12.00, reduced to \$8.00.

CLAXTON'S SPECIAL MANDOLIN (mine ribs, Maple and Mahogany) reduced from \$8.00 to \$6.50.

Note—We keep the best stock of Band Instruments and all Band Supplies in Canada, and our prices are the lowest for High-grade Instruments. Genuine Boston, Courtois and Higdon Cornets and the celebrated Excelsior and Howard Reynold Cornets always on hand.

Complete catalogue of everything musical sent free. Address

T. Claxton
197 Young St., Toronto.

FINE TAILORING:

IF YOU WANT A GOOD CHEAP SUIT

DON'T FORGET TO CALL AND SEE

JAMES FERGUSON

FOR YOUR SUMMERSUIT

FIT AND STYLE GUARANTEED.

I carry the Latest Samples from the best Winnipeg and other Eastern Houses.

Cleaning and Repairing a specialty, and the best of WORKSHIP.

James Ferguson.

Corner 7th street and Rosser Avenue.